

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,**  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolved, That the Whig party of Washington, conscious that the ground they tread is worthy of the consecration of the Union, and that it is the duty of every citizen to support the Whig party, and in the truest patriotism of its glorious history, the best safeguard of the Union from domestic discord or foreign invasion, to unite in the following resolutions, and will rally with ardor and united hearts around the flag of the Union, to whomsoever of these leaders it may be confided in the approaching contest.—Proceedings of a Whig meeting prior to the nomination.

## NOTICE:

It is absolutely necessary that all indebtedness to the office of the DAILY AMERICAN TELEGRAPH, prior to the 16th of August, 1852, shall be paid forthwith. An earnest appeal is hereby made to every subscriber and advertiser to comply with this request. Nothing short of the prompt payment of such arrears will save the undersigned from still more serious losses; and he trusts that no person, however small may be his indebtedness, will disregard this notice.

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1852.

## The Coalition—How it Works and how it won't Work.

We said a few words on this subject yesterday, and shall offer a few more to-day.

Robert J. Walker, the great apostle of free-trade, has for many months been sojourning in England. He has been dined and toasted by the British aristocracy, and is lionized until there begin to exist very strong suspicions that his affections for the Lion are quite as strong as are his affections for the emblem of his own country. It is understood that he has made large purchases of iron, for railroad purposes in this country, principally in the West. Iron of equally good quality could have been obtained in Pennsylvania, or in other States of this Union; but then, of course, England could not have made sale of her's to so great an advantage, and it is all-important that her furnaces shall continue in active operation, even though ours shall have to suspend. Hence Mr. Ex-Secretary Walker is a great favorite in England, as well as Gen. Pierce, who is the representative of the policy advocated and practiced by the former gentleman. Hence the principles of the Democratic party in America are lauded by monarchists in Europe, while the principles of the Whig party are characterized by their leading journals as truly "outrages."

Can the fact be denied that there is a league between the British and the party in this country advocating British interests, for the purpose of breaking down the manufactures of this country and sustaining those of Great Britain? Will the "Union" deny the fact, and call upon us for the proof? Will it agree to take the admissions of one of the parties in interest upon its *voir dire*, and permit us to deduce the intentions of the other party from its own acts and declarations? We caution the Union to beware, and to consider well the consequences of a controversy on this subject; but, having given this admonition, we leave it to its own discretion.

And who is it they rely upon to effect the purpose of their coalition? Is it the merchant, the professional man, the politician? No. It is the laboring man of this country; the farmer, the mechanic, and the miner; the men who are to be ruined by their British free-trade policy, that they expect to dupe and deceive, and render subservient to their purposes. They start upon the presumption that the masses of the laboring people cannot comprehend the workings of their system, and that they therefore will receive it as a special favor for the British, who understand all these things, to teach them what is their interest. As a practical illustration, the American party send their great apostle over to England to buy of the British party a large cargo of railroad iron, to be used in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and in various portions of the great Mississippi valley; the effect of which is to close our furnaces at home, to drive a large population into agricultural pursuits, to increase the quantity of surplus produce and diminish its value, so as to enable the manufacturers of Great Britain to obtain for the consumption of their operatives all the necessities of life at a nominal price, while at the same time they will be in possession of the monopoly, and can demand and obtain their own prices for the articles sold to us. The same argument that applies to the manufacture of iron, applies also to the manufacture of the fabrics and other articles so necessary to our independence and welfare as a nation.

If the coalitionists can carry out their design, it will all work well for John Bull, but unless Jonathan is more verdant than we take him to be, they will find that they have reckoned without their host, and that the American people are not yet willing to surrender the choice of an American President to the good and loyal subjects of Queen Victoria.

## Pierce and King.

Quoth the Richmond Whig: "The Democracy are pretty hard run. The Central Committee has been compelled to come forward in an address to aid the sinking fortunes of their fainting candidate from New Hampshire. The Junta here have long played upon the prejudices of the masses of the Virginia people against Yankees. That potent lever no longer avails them. They have one of the most thorough that ever fed upon cranberries, and as full of trickery as a monkey. Of course they cannot make much out of such material, and they are consequently far from eloquent. They ignore him as a military character, and speak of him as plain 'Franklin Pierce,' while they exhibit their penchant for heroism by dignifying their Vice-Presidential candidate as 'Colonel King.' They profess great horror at the idea of electing a military chieftain to the Presidency. They don't think the camp is a fit place to train men for civil service. This is their opinion. They may be very great men; but John Randolph, who probably had as much sense as all of them put together—with due deference to the idea of electing a military chieftain to the Presidency—had a very different opinion. 'I deny, sir,' (said he), 'that there is any instance in history of a man not having military capacity being at the head of any government with advantage to that government and with credit to himself.' That's John Randolph's opinion, which we oppose to that of the Democratic committee. It is very natural, indeed absolutely necessary, that the supporters of Mr. Pierce should depreciate 'military capacity,' for he has demonstrated, beyond all question, that he is destitute of every particle of it."

## Appropriations for Washington and its Vicinity.

For enlarging the Capitol, \$500,000.

For repair of the President's House and improvement of the grounds, \$6,150.

For completing the grades, &c., of Washington, \$6,000.

For surveys and estimates for supplying water, \$5,000.

For Insane Asylum, \$100,000.

For repairs of the two bridges over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river, \$4,999.

For lighting Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol grounds to the President's house, the Capitol grounds, the President's house and grounds, and the streets around the executive offices, \$16,000.

For enclosing Lafayette Square with an iron fence, including four gates, \$12,000.

For defraying the expense incurred in the improvement of Lafayette Square, \$3,988.

For the completion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, \$103,000.

For finishing the front of the basement of the centre building of the Patent Office and making it conform to the design of the wings, \$3,200.

For the erection of the west wing of the Patent Office building, and completing the drains for said building and of the Post Office building, \$150,000.

For taking up, repairing, and relaying the steps of the east portico of the Capitol, and for taking up, dressing, supplying new flagging, and relaying the same, in the arcade under the portico, \$1,500.

For grading and paving with round stone the carriage-way of Pennsylvania avenue from Seventeenth street west to Rock Creek, setting curbstone on each side thereof at the distance of twenty-five feet from the building line, and relaying the flag footways at the intersection of the cross streets, \$20,000.

The London Times told the solemn truth, the Ohio State Journal remarks, when it said that Irishmen became much more valuable subjects to Great Britain while in this country than they were before they were driven from their homes in Ireland. While here they work more, get better wages, buy more British goods, and what is still more important, as a general thing they have voted the locofoco ticket, and thus have done far more than they could do in Ireland to break down the workshops of America, and transfer all the business to those of England. That is what the British desire. That is what the locofoco party in this country are aiming to accomplish, and Irishmen heretofore have been helping them to do it.

## The Voice of Daniel Webster.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Webster at Faneuil Hall, in April, 1823, just before the general election in Massachusetts:

"IF THERE WERE NOTHING IN THINGS TO DIVIDE ABOUT, HE THOUGHT THE PEOPLE NOT LIKELY TO MAINTAIN SYSTEMATIC CONTROVERSIES ABOUT MEN. THEY HAVE NO INTEREST IN SO DOING. ASSOCIATIONS FORMED TO SUPPORT PRINCIPLES MAY BE CALLED PARTIES; BUT IF THEY HAVE NO BOND OF UNION BUT ADHERENCE TO PARTICULAR MEN, THEY BECOME FACTIONS."

## American Wines.

A meeting of the Wine Growers Association of Cincinnati and adjacent country took place at the residence of Mr. Corneau, on the road to Independence, about four miles south of Covington, on Saturday afternoon last; and the editors of the Cincinnati Sun say they passed an hour very pleasantly among the sociable gentlemen they met on the occasion.

Mr. Corneau, sen., is a regular French wine grower, and a hale, agreeable old gentleman. There were in attendance Drs. Warder and Mosher, (of Latonia Springs,) Messrs. Yeatman, Reinz, Heaver, and some others. Mr. Yeatman was appointed to grace the head of the table, and Dr. Warder, as usual, was appointed secretary. In company with a real fine collation of fruits and substantial, the wines to be tested were placed on the table.

The first bottle opened contained the wine of Dr. Mosher, of the vintage of 1849; the second, Mr. Corneau's, of the same date; the third, Mr. Reinz's, also of 1849. One sample by Mr. Yeatman, of 1850, fermented in the hull. Then two samples of Dr. Mosher's, of 1850, were tested together—one having been specially matured to try an experiment, and the other being of the natural growth. The former was held to be several years in advance in ripeness over the latter, brought about by the special maturing to which it had been subjected.

Two specimens of sparkling or champagne wine, of the vintage of 1850, one by Messrs. Bogan and the other by N. Longworth, esq., of Cincinnati, were very fine.

## Protestantism in Italy.

It is stated (but we know not upon what authority) that the Jesuits have determined to press for the removal of all Protestant places of worship beyond the gates of Italian cities. They are not to be allowed, as at present, to be attached to British missions; to prevent Italians associating with foreigners, especially English, (this move has begun in Naples); to enroll no more Swiss Protestants in the legions which support Italian princes; to allow no education to Protestant youths throughout the Peninsula; to prohibit all books which even indirectly refer to the Reformation.

## The Newspaper Press.

In the days of slow coaches newspapers were poor affairs. A press then could only throw off three thousand in six hours, and few papers, even in the large cities, attained to that amount of circulation. Now the morning papers, in some of our large cities, circulate to the tune of sixty thousand! Some body undertakes to state how much certain editors in New York are worth; but to our certain knowledge he has fallen a great way below the mark. He estimates Beech, of the Sun, at \$100,000; Bennett, of the Herald, \$150,000; Greeley & Co., of the Tribune, \$175,000; Hallock & Co., of the Journal of Commerce, \$150,000; Hale & Co., of the Commercial Advertiser, \$100,000. These sums might with truth be doubled, trebled, and, in one instance, quadrupled.

The prettiest little wife in all Baltimore, and the best, goes to market at sunrise, sweeps her own pavement, keeps an account in the Savings Funds Society, teaches at Sunday school, sings in the choir, and keeps her two little boys as neat as new dimes. Her husband, who is growing rich, never loiters away from his own house, and every week makes more money than he spends.

It is with deep regret we are called upon to announce the death of another of the distinguished representatives of Massachusetts in Congress. The Rev. ORIN FOWLER died at his residence in this city last night, after an illness of five days.

Mr. FOWLER was about 68 years of age. He graduated at Yale in 1816, in the same class with Truman Smith and John M. Clayton; and subsequently entered upon the ministry in the Congregational church. Up to the time of his death, we believe, his connexion continued with the church at Fall River, of which he had been for many years the able and acceptable pastor.

In the legislature of Massachusetts he had rendered distinguished services to that State; and, when brought forth as a candidate for Congress, he was elected by a majority far greater than was ever arrayed on the side of either of the political parties in that district.

A ripe scholar, a most diligent and laborious man of business—patient, persevering, and untiring in the prosecution of whatever his hand found to do; and withal a man of a high order of talents, and great pulpit eloquence especially, he was valued most highly by all who knew him, and long filled a prominent and honorable position in the esteem of his fellow-citizens generally.

## ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

FOR THE FUNERAL OF  
HON. ORIN FOWLER,  
A Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

The Pall-bearers and Mourners will attend at the late residence of the deceased, on B street south, on Capitol Hill, at 2½ o'clock p. m. on Sunday, September 6, 1852. After Divine Service, the corpse will be removed, in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, to the Railroad Depot.

At the conclusion of the service, the funeral will move from his late residence in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congress.  
Physicians who attended the deceased.

## PALL-BEARERS.

Mr. A. G. Penn, Mr. M. P. Gentry,  
Mr. C. H. Peaslee, Mr. David Outlaw,  
Mr. James D. Doty, Mr. E. J. Penniman.

The family and friends of the deceased.  
The Senators and Representatives from the State of Massachusetts, as mourners.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.

The other officers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President of the United States and their Secretary.

The other officers of the Senate.

The President of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Judges of the United States.

Officers of the Executive Departments.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

The Mayor of Washington.

Citizens and Strangers.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

Old Maryland!

The following is extracted from a letter received this morning from a leading citizen of Cumberland:

"The Presidential campaign has opened in our county with vigor; both parties are holding meetings, and each pressing for and claiming victory. My own opinion about Alleghany county is, that Scott, as things now stand, is much stronger in it than the Whig party. And notwithstanding the reported desertion of McCaig and Brewer from Scott, I have no doubt of his getting a larger vote in the county at the coming election than Taylor did in '48. It is not known here that a single Whig in this county will refuse to support Scott. On the contrary, it is well ascertained that large numbers of Democrats have determined quietly to vote for him. McCaig's and Brewer's change will do to harp upon abroad, but I assure you it can affect not a single vote at home. A friend from the upper part of the county just informed me that for every vote Scott may lose about Cumberland, he can name a gain of more than two in his neighborhood. The rumors about many leading Whigs of our county refusing their support to the Whig nominees, are false. Our friend William Price intends taking all suitable occasions to address the people in support of Scott."

"What the city of Baltimore and other parts of Maryland may do, I cannot say; but if they do anything like as well as Alleghany, there can be no doubt about Scott's carrying the State by a handsome majority."

The Maine Law.

The Massachusetts newspapers have a regular department every day in their columns, entitled "Liquor Cases," or "Liquor Items." They are accounts of arrests, seizures, confiscations, meetings, &c., taking place through the enforcement of the law. The excitement upon the subject is tinged with acrimony on both sides. The ingenuity of one party is constantly at work to evade the law, and the vigilance of the other to search for instances of infractions of the law.

Some of our exchange papers think the subject so exciting that the friends of temperance ought to relax their exertions. So don't we!

Somebody tells a story about a Quaker and a hot-headed youth, who were quarreling in the street. The broad-brimmed Friend kept his temper most equable, which seemed to increase the anger of the other. "Fellow," said the latter in a passion, "I don't know a bigger fool than you," finishing the expression with an oath. "Stop, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou forgettest thyself."

A prompt answer, whether right or wrong, is often a very satisfactory thing. It is said that when Bonaparte once visited the Rhine, he asked a lumberman how many staves were annually sent down that river. Much to his gratification, the man answered promptly 27,563,507.

It will be perceived by their advertisement, that Mr. Lemuel Towers succeeds Mr. J. T. Towers in the printing business, in this city, the latter having been appointed Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Washington does seem a little quiet, now that the session is over.

## City Items.

Improvement is the word here. All over the city the results of toil and industry are to be seen in the beautiful stores and dwellings in course of erection. Many of these are the property of our mechanics, and their example has been followed by others who have the capital to invest. Even Uncle Sam has roused up a little, for we notice that the court-room and offices are undergoing some improvement.

Our temperance friends are determined to keep at their work. Not at all discouraged by recent difficulties, they have raised a stand on the corner of Seventh street and the Avenue, from which they were lecturing last night to an audience of very intelligent persons. We wish well to the cause and success to the speakers.

The watch-house this morning was occupied by one young gentleman. He paid his costs, and requested that nothing should be said about him in the papers. We are mum!

The Centre market this morning was very well supplied with every thing good, and the prices were such as to satisfy sellers.

Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, recently remarked: "They tell me Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was. It may be, but if he was, I never knew it." In his speech in this town, says the Winchester Republican, Gen. Mercer made the same declaration. He had served in Congress with Pierce, but was not aware of the fact until he had been so informed.

## Indiana.

Things are looking well in this State, and Scott and Graham are the candidates for the people. A letter before us, from a gentleman of high intelligence, says:

"The feeling for Scott in this State is good. He will get from fifty to one hundred votes in our county that no Whig has ever got heretofore. Every indication of success is given, and hope is high."

So they write from various sections of the State.

This is a pleasant autumn day.

The National Era has 21,000 subscribers, and the river is still rising.

The most influential man, in a free country at least, is the man who has the ability, as well as the courage, to speak what he thinks when occasion may require it, and to think correctly.

A clever female French writer says, women should not sit beside the man who wish to conquer, but opposite him. "Attack a heart by full front, not by profile," is her expression.

There is a gentleman up street so absent-minded as to mistake his neighbor's door for his own. He picks up and reads the American Telegraph thrown at the former every evening.

"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to hire nobody to do nothing for nobody no how—you don't, don't you?" "Yes, I guess not."

The rich men of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, all become so by advertising.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, is busy making party speeches, and the Union has at last spoken in his praise. Will Mr. Clingman be elected to the Senate from the Old North State? We pause for a reply.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, it is said, has gone to Schenectady to marry a woman that has never looked into a looking-glass. Their children will not live.

## Theatrical.

We see it stated that Mr. Peter Richings, stage manager of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is to manage the Washington Theatre, next session, for Mr. Marshall.

## The Canvass in Pennsylvania.

A great mass meeting of the Pierce men is announced for the 4th of this month at Reading, Pa., at which Senators Douglas and Weller and other distinguished leaders of the party are expected to speak. Among those whom the call for the meeting enumerates, as invited to attend, are the "advocates of protection to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures."

The game which was played in Pennsylvania in 1844, when Mr. Polk was represented to be a better tariff man than Mr. Clay, and when banners were borne to political mass meetings bearing the inscription "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42"—that same game of deception and imposture, is about to be played over again, it would seem, in that same State where Democracy prides itself upon its purity in the inverse ratio of its intelligence.

Possibly the repetition of the fraud may have been suggested by the analogy which is so striking between the nomination of Polk and Pierce: the manner of both being similar in all points; and inasmuch as the trick succeeded in the case of the former the inference might have been drawn that it would succeed again under circumstances so very much the same. The reasoning is logical enough; and it is further strengthened by the consideration that the same obscurity of person and character which enabled Mr. Polk's supporters in Pennsylvania to impute to him what principles they pleased—such being the general ignorance that prevailed concerning the principles of a man so little known and of so little weight and influence—the same obscurity, the same range of political insignificance, the same want of knowledge concerning the man and his principles, might be made equally available in Pennsylvania now in promoting the election of Mr. Pierce, by ascribing to him the championship of protection to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, in the face of his avowed hostility to that policy.

If the consequences of an error may guard against the repetition of it; if the severe teachings of experience may effectually disperse the ignorance which precipitated its dupes and victims into woful steps of folly, and may afford any sufficient safeguard against its recurrence—then we might confidently believe that the attempt now going on in Pennsylvania to induce the people to support Mr. Pierce, as they supported Mr. Polk under the assurance that he would maintain a policy favorable to their industrial interests, must inevitably recoil upon its projectors and abettors, and overwhelm them with shame and confusion. Pennsylvania has suffered enough from that blind stumble in 1844 to warn her against such deceptions for generations to come.

The time is propitious now for a vigorous and successful movement in behalf of home industry. With Gen. Scott in the Presidential chair, the probability is fair that the decided favor which he would be known his administration would extend to that system would meet with such cordial co-operation throughout the country as to insure a strong majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, prepared to re-adjust our tariff system on a better basis of protection.

Mr. Benton has avowed himself in favor of such re-adjustment, so far as relates to the great iron interest of the country, and to the *vagary*, as he aptly calls it, of universal ad valorem. We may expect much from his efforts—much from the efforts of others who, like him, prefer the welfare of the country to the blind behests of party dogmatism.—Baltimore American.

## Affairs in Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 4—12 m.

Walter S. Cox, esq., addressed the Georgetown Whig Club last night. The large hall was crowded to overflowing with the citizens of our town. All present were well pleased with the able speech of Mr. Cox, throughout, except a few of the unsharpened, who, like their leader, did not fancy the sharp cracks of his heavy artillery, became faint, and left. His speech was a most able defence and clear exposition of the great principles of the Whig party.

Business upon our canal continues brisk. Since our last report, fifty boats have arrived, heavily laden with coal, wood, flour, grain, &c., and about the same number have departed, with large quantities of merchandise.

The flour market continues heavy; buyers disposed to hold off for further advance.

The supply of beef cattle, &c., at Drovers' Rest, this week, has been heavy, amounting in all to 856 head of beef; 340 head sold to District butchers at \$2.70 to \$3.40 per 100 lbs. gross; 500 head sold to Baltimore dealers, and 16 left over. Sheep \$2 to \$3 per head. Hogs \$8 to \$8.50.

The supply of edibles of every kind, at our market this morning, was abundant, and prices of most articles good cheap.

REASON FOR REJOICING.—From a private letter from Seneca Falls, New York, a subscriber extracts the following: do you not consider it too good to be lost?

"A resident of this place started for Detroit, and intended to take the Atlantic, on Lake Erie, that being the fastest boat. It was night when he reached Buffalo, and the touts of the Sultana got him on their boat, making him believe all the while that he was on the Atlantic. He did not discover his mistake until the next morning; but his anger was somewhat modified when he heard that, during the night, the Atlantic had gone down, with three hundred passengers."

THE LYON CODE.—James Roberts, the clock mender, supposed to have been connected with the Couden murder, made his appearance at the camp meeting, below Warwick, Kent county, Md., on Thursday, the 19th ult. An excited crowd immediately assembled without the circle of tents, to devise what to do with him. Some were for hanging him, while others were for whipping and turning him loose. It was finally decided to tie him to a tree, and give him twenty-five lashes. Limes and ropes were provided, and all the necessary preparations made, when Roberts was rescued by the managers of the meeting.—Wilmington (Del.) Republican.

Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, has been "stumping" for Pierce and King, in Tennessee and his own State, lately. He now thinks the Northern Democracy the "natural allies" of the South, and Gen. Pierce a first-rate true blue "Northern man with Southern principles," a la Martin Van Buren!

CASS AND CANADA.—Certain Democratic journals have been making themselves very unhappy over a letter of Gen. Scott's advocating the annexation of Canada. It may be a relief to them to know that their greatest statesman, Hon. Lewis Cass, declared in favor of that measure, in an able speech delivered in the United States Senate, on Monday, August 16th. The speech may be found reported in full in the Union of the 19th. Are not Cass and the Democratic Review tolerable exponents of the feelings of the party?

Singular Fact.—In Calabria, when one of the inhabitants is bitten by a venomous spider, known as the Tarantula, the only cure is found in the merry strains of music, which impel the patient to dance the waltz, his system being thereby relieved of the poison.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, is busy making party speeches, and the Union has at last spoken in his praise. Will Mr. Clingman be elected to the Senate from the Old North State? We pause for a reply.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, it is said, has gone to Schenectady to marry a woman that has never looked into a looking-glass. Their children will not live.

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## SALES TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

BY W. B. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, Cigars. On Saturday and Monday evenings next, at 7½ o'clock, at my Auction Store, I shall sell a variety of the above goods, to close consignments of which are—

100 fine gold Rings; 40 fine gold Pins; Lot of Watches; 2 fine gold Lever Watches; Chains, &c., &c., &c.

A lot of superior Razors.

A good lot of Agate and Fancy Goods.

W. B. LEWIS, Auctioneer, Penn. av., between 4th and 5th streets.

WANTED—A young man. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. [see 3]

Odd-Fellows' Hall.

KUNKEL'S NIGHTINGALE OPERA TROUPE.

The old and well-known Washington favorites, COMPRISING NINE VERSATILE PERFORMERS, In addition to the wonderful musical prodigy,

MASTER ADAMS,

Whose magnificent voice, combined with his extreme youth, make him one of the most promising of his age.

Appear at Odd-Fellows' Hall every evening of the week commencing Monday, September 6.